

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

MANIFESTO OF THE "CENTRE OF THE INSURRECTION" TO THE ROMANS—GARIBALDI'S LETTER, &c.

The following is a copy of the proclamation from the Roman party of action, having been distributed throughout the city, and affixed to the doors of the Church of San Luigi de' Francesi:

Romans—The situation imposed upon Rome for the last seven years is unparalleled in history. While the whole of Italy is a theatre of revolutions, by overthrowing the thrones of her tyrants, Rome was impeded for love of the nation still to endure the tyranny of Pope Pius IX. While these declared that Rome was her capital, the Romans were still told that they must continue to obey the Pope as their sovereign. A constitution did not secure the rights of the people, and the Council of Cardinals, the Pope's Council, did not secure the rights of the Pope. The Pope's Council did not secure the rights of the Pope. The Pope's Council did not secure the rights of the Pope.

An end was at last put to this unnatural condition by the Imperial Government, which, by acknowledging the right of the Romans to decide upon their own rulers, has done more for Italy than any other Government has done for Italy. The Imperial Government has done more for Italy than any other Government has done for Italy.

Romans, in the name of the Emperor, I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government has decided to recognize the right of the Romans to elect their own rulers. The Imperial Government has decided to recognize the right of the Romans to elect their own rulers.

THE CENTRE OF THE INSURRECTION. The same party also publishes the following LETTER FROM GENERAL GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi—I am glad to acknowledge the commission you offer me, and I hereby communicate the same to the Imperial Government. I am glad to acknowledge the commission you offer me, and I hereby communicate the same to the Imperial Government.

THE REFORM QUESTION. MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POSITION—WHY HE RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

From the London Observer, April 20. It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, which has been placed in our hands for publication, that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to abandon his remaining authority in the Reform Bill of the Government, owing to the action of the recalcitrant Liberals who composed the majority on the division of yesterday week; and that he has practically resigned the leadership of the opposition.

THE LETTER. HAWARDEN, Chester, April 15.—My dear Mr. Crawford: I have just received your letter of the 14th, which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the Reform Bill. I have just received your letter of the 14th, which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the Reform Bill.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL. SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE EMPIRE—CHILDREN JOHN FREE FROM DATE OF THE IMPERIAL DECREE—THE WORK OF EMANCIPATION COMPLETE, &c.

Rio Janeiro, April 8, via London, May 4.—The Emperor Dom Pedro the Second, of Brazil, with the advice of his Ministers, signed to-day an imperial decree by virtue of which slavery is abolished throughout the Brazilian Empire. This most important executive order is to take effect on the 13th of this month, so that no violence will be done to what is termed the "right of property" in the slaves. Children of every class born within the limits of the empire after this day, the 8th of April, are declared absolutely free, and no child is to be treated as a new inhabitant of a land of freedom, in which industry and labor will soon find a fair reward. The Government of Brazil has many years past sympathized with the action taken by the United States Government in conjunction with some of the great powers of Europe for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and a few years only have elapsed since the Emperor signed a decree prohibiting the importation of slaves into his dominions. The present decree completes the work of emancipation in Brazil.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE IMPERIALISTS TAKING THE ARMS FROM THE LOWER CLASSES IN QUERETARO—DIARIES' ADDRESS AGAINST FOREIGNERS—MORE OUTRAGES ON THE BORDER.

MATAMOROS, April 22.—By the stage of Saturday evening, the 20th, we have news from Queretaro to the 12th instant; but there is nothing of importance to record. The papers in the interior are mostly taken up with accounts of the operations of General Diaz in the vicinity of Puebla, which will have reached you via Vera Cruz prior to the reception of this.

The rebel position of the Liberals and Imperialists about Puebla and the capital was as follows:—Diaz occupying Puebla, his line extending to Tlaxcala. At San Martin, on the road from that city to the capital, General Leyva, whose line extends as far as Rio Rico on the same road. Marquez at Guadalupe, east of San Martin. Zumpango was occupied by Guadarrama, where he was enabled to cover the road leading from Guadalupe to the capital. As will be seen, the disposition of the Liberal forces was such as to leave the route to Marquez unattempted to return to the capital he would come in contact with them.

Tacubaya, near Mexico, was occupied by Francisco A. Veloz, who kept constantly harassing the Imperialists inside the capital. Marquez, provided with \$400,000, half of the prestamo which he imposed upon the city of Mexico, came out of the city on the 31st ultimo, arrived at Cuautlan, and returned in the day following to Mexico. He was accompanied by General Leyva, with four or five thousand men, mostly cavalry, was at Ayotla. General Guadarrama, with five thousand cavalry, and Jesus Lalumbe, with fifteen hundred infantry, were to act against the rebels.

The *Conduccion* of Saltillo, on the 17th inst., says that the Imperialists attempted a sally on the 12th inst., by the San Luis road, but were repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The same journal says the Imperialists had withdrawn the arms which they had given to the lower class of people, in order, it is said, not to impede their flight, or else to save the necessity of substituting them, as supplies are every day growing more scarce, and they are now hardly able to feed their army.

General Diaz has issued a decree withdrawing from those foreigners who are citizens of European powers that recognized the empire the privilege of taking out matriculation papers, abolishing all treaty stipulations with those powers, and abolishing all privileges and exemptions heretofore enjoyed by such foreigners not contained in the Constitution of 1857.

The object of this decree is to reduce all foreigners, save Americans, to the level of Mexican subjects, rendering them liable to conscription, forced loans, and confiscation of property; and in all things they become subject to the same laws as native subjects. The result will doubtless be a hasty exit of all foreigners who can by any possibility get away.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF AN EMBASSY FROM MAXIMILIAN—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA—SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS, &c.

MATAMOROS, April 24.—The stage which arrived here this evening brought news from Queretaro to the 13th. An emissary of Maximilian, bearing letters to Marquez, has been captured by the Liberals. His name is given as Pedro Santo. The letters which he carried were of a very confidential nature, and it is evident that the ammunition and subsistence of the Imperialists is almost exhausted.

The emissary paper has the following, dated from Queretaro the 13th:—At eight o'clock yesterday evening the enemy opened a terrible fire upon us. Doubtless his intention was to prevent us from leaving the city. At nine o'clock A. M. the fire ceased. The enemy was vigorously repulsed.

Official news of the capture of Puebla has reached here, and was celebrated last evening by the firing of guns and playing by the military bands. Though the account will doubtless be exaggerated, it is not without foundation. The capture of Puebla is a great event, and it is evident that the Imperialists are almost exhausted.

THE FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED AT ESCOBEDO'S CAMP ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH:—SAN LORENZO, April 10.—The traitor Marquez, who has been captured by the Liberals, has been taken at this time an important position.

SENATOR WILSON'S CAMPAIGN. THE SENATOR'S VISIT TO BRADFORD AND SAVANNAH ABANDONED—HIS ROUTE IN FUTURE—KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO BE VISITED—HIS VISIT TO BRADFORD AND SAVANNAH ABANDONED—HIS ROUTE IN FUTURE—KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO BE VISITED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—Senator Wilson is still here. He started for Savannah on Saturday morning, but after getting out to sea the boat had to put back to Charleston on account of a severe storm. General Scales, General Scott, and many other of the prominent citizens have paid him all due attention. He abandons his contemplated visit to Beaufort and Savannah, and leaves here to-morrow for Augusta. From there he goes to Montgomery, thence to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, and thence to Memphis, where he will spend some time. He then ascends the Mississippi. He purposes speaking at various points in Tennessee and Kentucky on his way North.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THE EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW YORK.

The New York Evening Express says:—The equipages that appear daily in the Central Park have become so numerous and attractive that a brief list of the prominent turns-out cannot fail to be interesting.—Mr. Charles Reade, of No. 27 Ninth street, owns a splendid phaeton, with a stylish pair of blacks, worth \$2500; Mr. A. E. Post, of No. 110 Fifth avenue, drives a similar one. Mr. R. Centre, one of the Judges of the Ocean Yacht Race, drives a dog cart, drawn by a pair of bays, valued at \$2000; Mr. C. of 15th avenue, owns a handsome carriage, with a pair of blue dapple greys, and Mr. John J. Circo drives a beautiful barouche.

Mr. A. P. Irving, of No. 54 E. Seventeenth street, is the possessor of a handsome landau, and Henry Stebbins, of 27th street, has a carriage worth \$1000. Mr. C. Ferguson, of No. 45 West Tenth street, owns a pretty little phaeton, and Mr. E. Brooks, of the firm of Brooks Bros., a handsome coupe; Mr. John H. Garland, of No. 18 West Twenty-fifth street, has a carriage worth \$1000. Mr. C. of No. 36 Ninth street, are the owners of beautiful phaetons—the former drawn by sorrels and the latter by black Canadian ponies. Mr. Max Ryder, of Fourteenth street, owns a carriage worth \$2500, drawn by a pair of greys worth \$1000; and Mr. G. G. Kellogg is the possessor of a handsome phaeton. Mr. Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland, Apinwall & Co., owns a handsome carriage with sorrel horses, worth \$1000. Mr. C. of No. 35 West Nineteenth street, owns a wagon, Mr. David Crawford, a coupe, and Mr. Richard Irving, Jr., of West Twenty-first street, a handsome wagon. Mr. John Stimmom drives a fine carriage worth \$1000, drawn by a pair of greys. Mr. C. of No. 40 West Forty-first street, owns a coupe; he has a sorrel mare worth \$700. F. E. Ives, of the Union Square Hotel, and Mr. John S. Beecher, of Fort Washington, drive each a carriage. Mr. H. G. Marquand has a landau in possession, and Mr. C. of No. 40 West Forty-first street, owns a coupe; Mr. R. Adams, a handsome coupe; Mr. A. Raymond, of No. 18 East Twenty-second street, a phaeton; Mr. Barnum, of the Clarendon Hotel, a handsome carriage; Colonel Howe, a phaeton; Colonel W. Wren, a coupe; Mr. A. B. B. owns a elegant carriage and chestnut team. These equipages were noticed through the Park on Friday.

THE FASHIONS IN PARIS. LONGCHAMPS DAY AND SETTING THE NEW STYLES—A RECLAMATION FROM NEW YORK—JEWELS AND EMBROIDERIES—SHORT COSTUMES AND DRSS BROS—GORED SKIRTS, ANTIQUE LACES, PARASOLS, SHAWLS, &c.

PARIS, April 17.—This is Longchamps day in Paris, a day on which the new fashions are set for the coming season, and are driven out in elegant open vehicles to Longchamps. My informant, a letter from the Metropolitan, New York, our new styles, though to tell the truth they have undergone very few positive changes. We are to have no steel underskirts, and in fact, with the exception of bonnets, there is little of a radical change.

There are a few improvements to mention, which shall be recorded lower down, but, firstly, I have a knotty point to settle with a persevering anonymous writer—a husband, of the name of Longchamps, who writes me, and which letters treat of female politics—namely, clothes. I copy a few of the most energetic passages, those which on the stage would call forth applause if not a riotous scene. He says:—"Madame, your fashions are the ruin of fathers of families, children are dying of hunger, mothers are sinking under their burdens, the Fenians are very inconvenient, and I am not at all surprised that they are bringing calamities down upon you; they would have stopped at home if they could have got caught by an iron bar, but they are not. The fashions are food to millions, but not poison. Seamstresses, milliners, tailors, spinners, weavers, and all those employed in the manufacture of tissues, whether silk, wool, cotton, or flax, all live on the fashions."

I return to Longchamps. The weather is fair, and the new fashions have had a good share of sunshine. Dresses are to be very flat in front, and trimmed on every side by bonnets with tall, pointed, dragon flies, and beetles *ad infinitum*—the jewelled are the prettiest.

Embroidered materials are the great idea, I perceive. Thus the richest silks are worked by hand, very lovely grey poults were embroidered over with bouquets of jasmine, which were nothing but sprigs on the bodice, and spread into cluster of six or seven, with buds towards the bottom of the skirt.

A loose jacket to match was used in the same way. The bonnet was a fanchon of jasmine. The short costumes were very gay, pink and cerise underskirts, having a plisse flounce, passe tight sleeves of the same, a light cream-colored jacket, with a high collar, and a white, pistachio nut green is very fashionable, trimmed with white cord, white lace, and white jet.

There never was such a display of elegant walking boots, they are high heeled, and have high garters with tassels. Yulet velvet boots, with a white fur border or plunage, is the newest mania. They are called Louis XV. Some of our elegants walk in shoes, but they are of the richest description, the heels being covered with red satin.

The plousser, or Breton jacket, is mostly white, worked with chine silks. The most sensational toilets to-day were very light gored skirts, with the medievale colored satin tight fitting basque bodice. The front basque cut on the cross, is oval, and buttoned on the sides. Isabel of Bavaria is represented in one of these in all the historical painting galleries. There is a puff on nearly all the tight fitting satin skirts, which is sewn in the armpit of the skirt.

Striped silks are still very much worn, though chine are the very latest fashion. The antique splendor of rich lace is revived. Farsalos' handles are very heavy, they are mostly made of cut ivory, cut out, and tortoise shell; they are covered with Chantilly or Alencon. Lent has been observed with great solemnity at court, and there are no parties or balls on record this week. The only dancing is given in honor of the young Prince at General de Fleury's after Easter.

A few marriages are announced in the very tip-top circles of high life. Twilled fougias silks are as lively as satin. Black cashmere shawls are richly worked and trimmed with lace, as also black silk pelum jackets.

A monthly catalogue and review of all the books and periodicals published in Italy is about to be supplied by three of the leading publishers of Florence, Turin, and Venice.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Room 75-DAY.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols opened at 91; Erie Railroad, 42; Illinois Central, 75; U. S. Five-twenties, 72.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton opened quiet at 11 1/2; middling uplands, and 11 1/2; for middling Orleans. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 43s. 9d. 44d. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Common rosin, 7s. All other articles unchanged.

THE HIBERNIA ARRIVED OUT. LIVERPOOL, May 6.—2 P. M.—The steamer Hibernia, from New York April 20, arrived at Glasgow this morning.

CHINESE REBELS THREATENING NANKIN. LONDON, May 6.—2 P. M.—The rebellion in China is reported to be spreading. The city of Nankin is threatened by the rebels.

THE REFORM MEETING IN LONDON. The Derby Government has ceased its opposition to the proposed Reform meeting in this city.

LONDON, May 6.—2 P. M.—Illinois Central, has advanced 1/2. LIVERPOOL, May 6.—2 P. M.—Cotton easier; other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

BROKE JAIL—PERSONAL—FROST AND THE SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Five convicts (all negroes) broke out of the Maryland Penitentiary last night, two of whom were immediately arrested, and the other three, James Cook, Benjamin Jones, and George Hebborn, are still at large. They cut a hole through the floor, and scaled the walls.

General Horn, the new Warden, takes possession of the Penitentiary to-day. There was some frost in the surrounding country during the past few days, slightly injuring the fruit.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT. RED BANK, May 6.—The steamboat Sea Bird, running between Sandy Hook, New York, and this place took fire at her dock on Sunday morning. Her upper works, with part of her deck, were consumed. The damage is estimated at about \$40,000. She is owned in New York and was not insured. Her hull and boilers were saved.

NEGRO BALL IN TENNESSEE. A COLORED JUBILATION INTERRUPTED BY WHITE MEN—THE MEN ROTTEN, AND THE WOMEN INSULTED.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—On last Saturday night a colored ball was given at Paris, Tennessee, at which about fifteen females were present. During the dancing a party of about ten white men, employees of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, broke in on the dance, drove away the male negroes, turned out the lights, and insulted nearly every female present. One of the women was so badly hurt that she will die. All but two of the scoundrels have been arrested, and are in jail.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAGILTON HOMICIDE. COURT OF OYER AND TERMNER—JUDGES PIERCE AND BREWSTER—WILLIAM E. MANN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DEWIGHT A. MANN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Court reassembled at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the reading of the indictment against Adam Magilton was made. An application was made by Mr. Kilgore for an adjournment of the case until Monday, but the Court refused the request.

Mr. Mann opened the case for the Commonwealth. He stated that the body of the deceased, Adam Magilton, was found on the 10th of April, in the rear of the house of the deceased. The body was found in the rear of the house, and the cause of death was ascertained to be a blow on the head.

At the opening of the case Mr. Kilgore, for the defense, stated that he had a witness who would testify that during the examination of the body of the deceased, the witness saw a man who he believed to be the murderer. The witness stated that he saw the man who he believed to be the murderer, and that he saw him strike the deceased on the head.

The Court said that it could not entertain this motion at this stage of the proceedings. The witness for the defense stated that he saw the man who he believed to be the murderer, and that he saw him strike the deceased on the head. The witness stated that he saw the man who he believed to be the murderer, and that he saw him strike the deceased on the head.

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be tried. Your office, then, is a most important one, and one the nature of which you perhaps may have some idea of, by considering the explanation or information which you have just taken. You hear simply of the case, and you are not to be troubled with the details of the case, and you are not to be troubled with the details of the case, and you are not to be troubled with the details of the case.

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DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood—Wilson vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover the value of a horse. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had taken his horse, and that the defendant was liable for the value of the horse.

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